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Annual Report of the Selectmen of the Town of Winthrop, and Supervisor of Schools, for the Municipal Year 1861-2, Ending March 10, 1862

Winthrop (Me.)

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SELECTMEN
OF THE
TOWN OF WINTHROP,
AND
SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS,
FOR THE
MUNICIPAL YEAR 1861-2,
ENDING MARCH 10, 1862.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE TOWN.

AUGUSTA:
PRINTED AT THE MAINE FARMER OFFICE.
1862.

TOWN OFFICERS.

WILLIAM H. PARLIN, *Moderator.*

JOHN MAY,
OAKES HOWARD,
GEO. A. LONGFELLOW, } *Selectmen, Assessors and
Overseers of the Poor.*

D. STANLEY, *Treasurer.*

J. M. BENJAMIN, *Clerk.*

DAVID CARGILL, *Supervisor of Schools.*

JOHN E. BRAINERD, *Collector.*

GEO. O. SHEPHERD, *Town Farm Superintendent.*

J. E. BRAINERD,
H. WOODWARD,
GANCELO WHITE,
M. B. SEARS,
L. P. MOODY,
S. HOLDEN, } *Constables.*

SELECTMEN'S REPORT.

To the Citizens of Winthrop :

We have arrived at another municipal halting place, and our only duty now is to recount the doings of the past year in obedience to the Resolutions adopted at the Annual Meeting of the town, A. D. 1859. It is too late now to correct the errors which we may have committed. We may draw black lines around them, but they will be errors still. What is past we cannot recall. The future can and must be provided for. Municipal affairs, no less than commercial, demand constant attention. Unfaithfulness and incompetency soon throw them out of joint. The remedial power is in your hands, and if you neglect to apply it, the accountability rests on you.

As the printing and publishing the Town Report is attended, in these hard times, with considerable expense and a great deal of labor, permit us to suggest for your consideration, whether the benefit is commensurate with the outlay. The expense of the present Report may be enhanced by the publication herein of the School Report, the slight difference caused thereby will be compensated four-fold in the perusal.

SCHOOLS.

Grant for support of schools, 1861, being sixty cents per head on the inhabitants,	\$1402 80
Interest on School Fund,	170 24
Bank Tax from State,	276 08
Total,	\$1849 12

The amount was duly apportioned to the several School Districts in town, including \$2.35 for a resident scholar, attending school in Monmouth. The School Agents, we are happy to say, were more prompt in returning the number of scholars in their several districts

than usual. They are liable to a penalty in case they neglect to make their return in the month of April.

The number of scholars returned last spring, 787;—346 of whom were in the Village District, which is under the control of a Board of Directors. For the condition and progress of the schools out of the village, we refer you to the report of the Supervisor. The amount of money remaining in the treasury, due to the several districts, and not called for, is as follows, viz: Dis. No. 1, \$32.25; No. 2, \$126.39; No. 3, \$116.65; No. 4, \$148.94; No. 5, \$37.19; No. 6, \$16.54; No. 7, \$43.64; No. 8, \$28.55; No. 9, \$42.18; No. 10, \$8.61; No. 3, in Monmouth, \$2.35. Total amount due the districts, \$603.29. The services of the Directors of Village District are paid out of the school money apportioned to that District, while the services of Supervisor for the other districts are paid out of the town treasury. Is it right for the town to pay one and not the other, when the number of scholars in each department is about equal, and the duties are of the same character?

HIGHWAYS.

The sum of twenty-five hundred dollars was voted at the last Annual Meeting to repair highways in town, and was duly assessed on the polls and estates to be paid in labor. At this time but few of the commitments have been returned by the Surveyors. We infer that they have all been worked out or cancelled. Ample opportunity has been offered the year past to those who were inclined to work to make the roads passable; and still they are not in that state of repair which the public have a right to demand. Many of our Surveyors are not over accurate in keeping the account of their expenditures, and some of them, if they chance to over-work their bills, gently pounce upon the Selectmen, and call for a draft on the Treasury. This is not in accordance with the intentions and vote of the town. They have no right to exceed their bills, except in extraordinary cases duly provided for, and the amount for breaking roads in winter is to be applied in cancellation of the next year's tax. We have designed to follow the directions of the town, and hope hereafter that the matter will be thoroughly understood by all, that unnecessary trouble may be avoided. Our highway districts are very unequal, and out of all proportion. As our efforts to remedy the evil have proved abortive, we suggest that the town adopt a better system for the future. Some districts have extensive roads, but very small tax-bills, and no teams.

LIQUOR AGENCY.

We re-appointed Mr. Calvin Chandler Liquor Agent, last May. He resigned his commission the latter part of October, on account of his removal from town. In his stead, on the 31st day of said month, we appointed Mr. Joseph Ludden, who resides near the depot. Persons standing in need of spirituous liquors for medical and mechanical use, can be accommodated at his house. The liquors were purchased for that purpose, and designed to be pure. Judging from the small quantity sold the past season at our Agency, we fear there is too much *out-side* competition, and that unless some method can be adopted to suppress it, in the common vulgarism of the day, our Agency must "dry up."

The following quantities have been sold since last February: H. Gin, 8 galls. 2 qts.; Rum, 52 galls. 1 qt.; Alcohol, 19 galls. 1 qt.; Whiskey, 15 galls. 2 qts.; Cognac Brandy, 3 galls. 3 qts.; Cherry Brandy, 2 galls. 2 qts.; Madeira, Port, and Native Wine, 2 galls. 1 qt.

On hand at the present time, (Feb. 25th.) one hundred and forty-two and one-half gallons, in all, of the different varieties. Agent's salary, \$25.

PAUPERS OFF THE FARM.

For the support of Wm. H. Bearce we have paid \$26, in compliance with a vote of the town at the last March meeting. Mr. J. D. Thurston, having been confined by sickness for quite a length of time, was obliged to call for help last May. We furnished him with supplies while he lived, to the amount of \$16, and paid for his funeral expenses \$7,50. Paid to Miss Nancy E. Fairbanks, for nursing family of W. H. Fellows in sickness last fall, \$7,50; for the Ballou children, \$3,50; to the town of Chesterville for support of family of Sam'l Balentine, \$23,33; to Insane Hospital for balance due for keeping G. C. Chandler, \$15,77; to G. S. Morrill, for support of H. H. Stilkey, who enlisted in the army and obtained a discharge before the town voted to assist volunteers, \$6,00; for R. S. Fellows, \$2,64.

In the month of December last, we received notice from the town of Freedom, that Enoch L. Wheeler and family had fallen into distress in that town, that they were inhabitants of Winthrop, and we were requested to take them away. We directly visited them, and found Mr. W. seriously afflicted with a cancerous sore. After a due investigation in regard to his residence, we came to the conclusion that he had gained no legal settlement since he left Winthrop, many

years ago, this being his birth-place. We concluded to let him remain there, provided the expense to the town did not exceed four or five dollars per month, he thinking, that as spring dawned, he would be able to support himself. But we have recently received word from the Overseers of that town that his expenses are increasing, and that it would be better for our town to remove him and his family, consisting of a wife and three children. We think the chance for a recovery slim, and that their removal must take place. The expense already accrued will probably be about thirty dollars.

In October last, we also received notice from the town of Greene, that Aaron S. Thurston and family were in need of help; that Winthrop was their legal home; that their removal was demanded, and that a bill for their support of twenty dollars or more, had been made. Greene also notified the town of Monmouth to the same effect, the latter denying their residence there, and in a legal argument *clear as mud*, which we had the satisfaction of perusing, stoutly asserted that there could be no doubt that Winthrop was their legal settlement. While Winthrop denied their residence here and in argument, *clear as sunlight*, in our opinion, asserted that their legal settlement was in Monmouth. Of all these matters, specifications and things further we say not, but avail ourselves of our legal rights.

TOWN FARM.

Mr. G. O. Shepherd was employed the 4th day of April, last for one year to take charge of the Town Farm, at a salary of \$225 for himself and wife. We think they have faithfully discharged the duties of their station, both in doors and out, for the interest of the town. The household furniture, beds and bedding and clothing of the paupers are not materially changed. With the domestic affairs we were much pleased. The number of persons needing support has increased since last year, from eight to fourteen, correspondingly increasing the responsibility and labors of the Superintendent, and causing a deficiency in lieu of a surplus in the farm products. Mr. S. has built on the farm fifty-two rods of board fence, five rods of stone wall, broken up the ground for another year's crop, dug and partly hauled into the barn-yard fifty cords of muck, and made some other improvements in and about the buildings.

The persons now resident and receiving aid at the Alms House are, Azi Woodcock, Eben Davenport, James Bonney, Philo Fairbanks, now temporarily absent, R. S. Fellows, G. C. Chandler, Joseph Cum-

mings, Love Patch, Mary Witham, Mrs. Samuel Balantine and her four children. Mr. Cummings was carried to the farm Feb. 5th, in a state of mental derangement, is very troublesome and placed in close confinement. His insanity usually is not of long duration. A constant fire night and day has to be provided in the Lock-up to keep him comfortable in cold weather. The expenditures for the family on the farm the past season are, up to Feb. 26th, \$377.04, the proceeds \$257.08 deducted, leaves a balance against the farm of \$119.96, to which add salary of Superintendent \$225, makes expense of the family, not estimating the use of the premises, \$344 96.

INVENTORY OF FARM.

One pair oxen, \$110; 3 cows, \$90; 1 yearling heifer, \$12; 16 sheep, \$64; 2 swine \$30; 8½ tons hay \$102; 15 bushels corn, \$13.05; 10 do. oats, \$5.00; 19 do. barley \$12.67; 3½ do. beans, \$7.00; 1 do. peas, \$1.00; 125 lbs. salt beef \$6.25; 300 do. salt pork, \$30; 35 bushels roots, \$8.75; 33 do. potatoes, \$9.90; 40 lbs. butter, \$8.00 ½ bbl. cider, \$1.50; 50 lbs. fresh beef, \$3.00 40 do. lard, \$5.60; 30 do. tallow, \$3.00; 75 do. bacon, \$6.75; ¾ bbl. flour, \$4.66; 2 bushels rye, \$1.80; 70 lbs. dried apple, \$5.60; ½ bbl. soap, \$1.50; 6 lbs. candles, 84 cts. Total, \$543.87.

VOLUNTEERS' FAMILIES.

At the Special Town Meeting, May 4, 1861, the town authorized the Selectmen to furnish supplies to the families of the citizens who had volunteered to fight the battles of our Country in the present crisis, to the full extent required by the Act of the Legislature. We have furnished aid indiscriminately to those who have solicited it, regardless whether they had a legal settlement in town or not, provided they lived in town at the time of enlistment. Several of the number have no such settlement. The town of Chesterville, not so patriotic as Winthrop, had the meanness to refuse supplies to a family which resided there when the volunteer enlisted in the army (for the purpose of defending and protecting *their* rights) and actually made the family paupers by throwing them back upon our town where they chanced to have a legal settlement. Such practice is disreputable to the citizens of that town, unjust and unkind to the worthy family which was its subject. We fear that their avarice outweighed their love of Country, and that the success of our arms in this terrible struggle will be to them no cause of rejoicing. The number

of families who have applied for and received support from us is fifteen. From the first of May, to the first of October, their wants were answered by one of us personally attending to their calls. This method required too much time, trouble, and expense. Since then we have paid by order on Treasury a stipulated sum per week, which arrangement has been more convenient to us, and satisfactory to them. The volunteers contribute towards their support, some more liberally than others, how much we are unable to say. It is for the town to determine whether they shall support their families in whole or in part. Provisions have been made by Government for the appointment of persons to receive the pay of the soldiers and apply it to the wants of their families. We have drawn orders on the Treasurer to be paid from a loan procured for the purpose, as follows, to wit:

For family of Geo. W. Chandler,	\$87 37
“ Chas. H. Smiley,	112 46
“ J. Henry Stearns,	74 47
“ Oren Quint,	53 19
“ Sumner H. Stanley,	30 68
“ Andrew C. Butler,	18 33
“ David Grant,	37 00
“ Edwin Goldthwait,	30 00
“ James C. Ricker,	80 63
“ James M. Holmes,	27 75
“ Henry Penniman,	40 00
“ Wm. G. Wilson,	24 50
“ Daniel Lothrop,	6 75
“ Henry Judkins,	9 02
“ William Elder,	10 30
	<hr/> \$642 45

TOWN GRANTS, A. D. 1861.

For Schooling,	\$1,402 80
“ Poor and other necessary town charges,	1,000 00
“ Discharge of town indebtedness,	500 00
	<hr/> \$2,902 80
State Tax,	\$1,207 26
County Tax,	1,057 35
Overlayings for fractions,	223 68
	<hr/> \$2488 29
Total amount money tax,	<hr/> \$5391 09

For Highways, paid in labor,	\$2500 00
Amount of real and personal estate in town,	\$665,875 00
Rate taxation, seven and three-tenths ($7\frac{3}{10}$) mills on a dollar.	
The number of Polls assessed, five hundred and twenty-seven.	

CURRENT EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR.

Abatement of taxes, 1857-8-9-60-61,	\$29 47
Paid J. E. Brainerd, per centage on tax bills for 1859,	87 43
“ for books and stationery, 1860-61,	9 81
“ Homan & Manley, printing town report 1861,	20 35
“ Rufus Berry for attending to Mr. Garland,	2 00
“ Gen. S. Wood for surveying road near T. C. Wood's,	1 25
“ Bradbury, Morrill & Meserve for services in action vs. Monmouth mill owners,	57 00
“ Isaiah Dexter for damage to a poor old horse in a snow drift,	12 00
“ J. R. Stanley for postage 1860,	1 00
“ Moses Briggs for muck land for farm and recording deed,	14 50
“ O. Howard for insurance tax on farm buildings,	3 84
“ D. W. Stevens for fuel for Selectmen's office,	1 72
“ for labor on highway by order of Selectmen,	15 85
“ H. Woodward for committing Geo. McKona to lock-up,	1 50
“ J. J. Tinkham for repairing bridge,	14 20
“ support of paupers off the Farm, before enumerated, including for E. L. Wheeler \$30, not yet paid,	138 24
“ Town Officers' bills,	300 00
“ J. M. Benjamin as witness in action vs. Monmouth mill owners,	5 88
“ for record book,	75
“ interest on school fund,	170 24
“ “ “ Town Hall loan, Merrill & Edes,	59 00
“ for support of families of volunteers,	642 45
“ salary of Superintendent of Town Farm,	225 00
“ balance due for indebtedness of “	119 96
Total,	<hr/> \$1933 44
2	

LIABILITIES OF THE TOWN.

Outstanding orders,	\$1930 05
Interest estimated on same,	260 00
Bills of Town Officers, estimated at	300 00
Salary of Farm Superintendent,	225 00
School money not called for,	603 29
Unsettled bills against the town,	150 00
Balance due on \$2500 loan for Town Hall,	800 00
Interest estimated on same,	16 00
Indebtedness of Farm,	119 96
Notes for volunteer loan, D. Stanley \$500, S. Hol-	
den \$300,	800 00
Interest on same,	21 00
School fund loan,	2837 34
Total,	<u>\$8062 64</u>

RESOURCES.

Amount of uncollected taxes,	\$3483 10
Cash in treasury,	77 22
Note of Burgess & Webb for Town History,	65 00
Bank school tax 1861, not received,	276 08
In hands of Town Hall Committee,	29 50
Cash unexpended of volunteer fund,	157 55
Highway tax of L. Whitman 1861, not cancelled,	25 13
Total,	<u>\$4113 58</u>
Indebtedness of town,	<u>\$3949 06</u>

CONCLUSION.

Our people, a few weeks since, were startled from their quietude by the announcement that our worthy fellow citizen and native of old Winthrop, Cyrus Bishop, had been unceremoniously removed from the Post Office in our village—an act in violation of the feelings of the inhabitants and popular voice of the town, contrary to the spirit and design of our republican institutions, that all power shall vest in the people. Greater astonishment would not have been produced had a thunderbolt in midwinter fallen among us. His appointment to the office some few months back having received the almost universal

approbation of his fellow townsmen, and his experience, promptness and courtesy having tested his fitness, and won the good will of the community, his removal stands unprecedented. Less in anger than in sorrow, we must say that the aiders and abettors in this unscrupulous transaction, we had almost said outrage, upon the civil rights of the citizens, will long be remembered, and unless they look well to the egg which they have lain, a *cockatrice* will come forth.* They have thrown out of employment a worthy man, stricken in years, with an uncertain future before him, a man, firm in his political integrity, yet no noisy blatant politician, to give place to another in the vigor of life, inexperienced, of affluent means, and comparatively a stranger among us. Pardon the allusion, we have only to plead in extenuation that a grievous wrong has been enacted and ought to be wiped out.

Never since the incorporation of the town have the expenses in any one year been swelled to the extent of the present. The cause we will not discuss—it is patent to us all. In the present crisis we hope we shall not be considered as traveling in a forbidden path if we but briefly allude to it. National calamities necessarily bring great pecuniary liabilities. The government is obliged to assume them. Sooner or later, individuals, towns, counties, and States, indirectly must take the burden upon their shoulders to effect their liquidation. Hence the citizens and tax-payers of loyal old Winthrop will deem it no less a duty than a pleasure, at some future day not far distant, to contribute their just proportion towards sustaining the government in its present struggle, not against the South, but against conspiracy and rebellion. Traitors and ingrates have forced upon the Federal Government a civil war. Southern politicians, Davis, Floyd, Breckenridge, Slidell, Toombs, Yancy and others, have laid ruthless hands upon the best government the world ever produced, and are still plotting to lay the fair fabric in the dust. Our fathers of the revolution fought valiantly for it, and broke the yoke of the British tyrant ere they established it. To those very insurgents it has been a fostering father. It has done them no wrong, it owes them no redress. Their ambition was to lead and rule the Nation; failing in this, they very readily and justly assume the characters of a Cataline, a Benedict Arnold, and a Judas Iscariot. Will not their names be handed down to posterity with the same stigma of guilt? What adequate punishment can they receive?

*Vide Isaiah LIX, 2—6.

"Is there not some hidden curse,
Some chosen thunder in the stores of Heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath to blast the man
That seeks *his greatness* in his Country's ruin?"

Hundreds of thousands of our patriotic citizens, including a full quota from Winthrop, have already taken up arms and gone to the field of battle under the banner of the "Red, White and Blue," to conquer the rebels, defend our homes, and protect the Government. Many hundreds of these brave men have proved their devotion to the cause by yielding up their lives. Those noble and courageous men, Winthrop, Ellsworth, Baker and Lyon, for whom a nation weeps, showed their fidelity to their country by first laying down their lives, their property, and their all upon its altar. Ages after the last rebel shall have been cloven down, will their names and their examples be remembered by their grateful countrymen. Others no less brave are now striking heavy blows, and longing for the opportunity to emulate their deeds in support of the Union, the Constitution and the Laws.

We rejoice in the unanimity of sentiment which predominates among our people. Where can the finger of scorn be pointed at a single traitor within the lines of our corporation? Our patriotism, in the seeming dark night that is upon us, but soon to be dispelled by a glorious morning, stretches beyond party lines and sectional issues. Till the Constitution is re-established and the Union restored, we are all willing to help strengthen the hands of our Chief Magistrate at the head of the Nation. Democrats and Republicans, Whigs and Americans, are all looking to the salvation of their country. We know that the eyes of the world are upon us, that the issue is considered a contest for the perpetuity of a republican form of government, and that to yield now is to abandon our national flag and compromise its honor. It has been well said by an ardent lover of his country that "This war is not for conquest, or aggression, or spoliation or revenge. We are engaged in a death struggle. We are battling *pro aris et focis*, [for our altars and our firesides.] All that we hold most precious is at stake. The rebellion is mighty. We have to contend with no mere carpet knights. We are called then to face stern realities, to discharge fearful duties. Were the war with a foreign country, we could prosecute it with feelings altogether different from those which lacerate our hearts. But we are at war with brothers, with whom we have been united in the same counsels, having one aim, one interest, one life, one history,—protected by the same shield, marching under

the same flag, and to the music of the same stirring airs. But alas! these brothers—misguided brothers—are at war with us, and we are at war with them. As we strike the necessary blow, we do it, therefore with sore hearts; and we do it not because we love them less, but because we love our country more. Hence the war should be prosecuted, not with exultant shouts and rejoicings for the slain in that beautiful land, but with the calm dignity which becomes a great, magnanimous Christian Nation, strong in the conscious righteousness of their cause, compelled by the perverse course of others to accept a contest which their hearts deplore, and who would rejoice with exceeding joy at the quick return of union, peace and friendship.”

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN MAY, Per order.

P. S. For the last eight years I have been Chairman of your Board of Selectmen. I thank you for your partiality in elevating me to that responsible station. Others are entitled to it. In length of time, man is apt to become indifferent to official honors, eager for the spoils and dilatory to duty. I may anticipate your wishes in the announcement that I purpose not to be a candidate for re-election.

JOHN MAY.

TOWN HALL REPORT.

To the Selectmen of the Town of Winthrop:

The undersigned, committee of said town, to whom was committed the charge of their Hall, in obedience to the vote of the town, submit their Annual Report, as follows, to wit:

Your committee have received for the use of said Hall during the municipal year last past, the sum of thirty-two dollars and fifty cents, as per their account,	\$32 50
And have paid out of said receipts, on account of said town and for repairs upon the Hall, the sum of three dollars, as per receipts,	\$3 00
	<hr/>
Balance of cash in our hands,	\$29 50

Respectfully submitted.

SYLVANUS HOLDEN, } Committee.
D. STANLEY, }

FEBRUARY 28, 1861.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Selectmen of Winthrop :

GENTLEMEN :—Agreeably to request, I herewith report to you my account, as Treasurer of Winthrop, for 1861-2.

D. STANLEY, *Treasurer of Winthrop, in account with the Town.*
1861.

	DR.
March 12, To Amount due from J. E. Brainerd,	\$2753 99
“ 12, “ Cash on hand,	7 89
“ 12, “ “ from State—School Fund 1860,	261 90
“ 12, “ “ “ “ Bounty on wolf,	8 00
April 15, “ “ from G. A. Longfellow, for town,	1 00
June 13, “ commitment to J. E. Brainerd for 1861,	3154 29
July 25, “ received of S. Holden,	50 42
	<hr/> \$6237 49

1861.

	CR.
Aug. 15, By paid 9 town orders,	\$113 38
“ 20, “ “ 4 “ “ Nos. 52, 63, 85, 66,	82 28
Sept. 17, “ “ interest on J. Morrill's note,	48 00

1862.

Feb. 15, “ “ 68 town orders,	1814 18
“ 15, “ “ Mary Edes' note and interest,	511 00
“ 26, “ “ order No. 67, F. E. Webb,	108 33
“ 27, “ due from J. E. Brainerd, Collector,	3483 10
“ 27, “ cash in hands of Treasurer,	77 22
	<hr/> \$6237 49

RESOURCES.

1862. Feb. 27, cash in hands of Treasurer,	\$77 22
Due from J. E. Brainerd, Collector,	3483 10
“ “ State—School Fund,	276 08
“ “ Burgess & Webb's note about	65 00
Cash in treasury, from war funds,	157 55
	<hr/> \$4058 95

The outlawed and worthless notes stand about the same as last year.

Yours respectfully,

D. STANLEY, Treasurer.

FEB. 27, 1862.

 VOLUNTEER AID ACCOUNT.

D. STANLEY, *Treasurer of Winthrop, in account with the Town.*

1861.	DR.
Sept. 17, Loan from S. Holden, note from this date, one year, with interest,	\$300 00
Oct. 1, Loan from D. Stanley, note from this date, six months, with interest,	\$500
	<hr/>
	\$800 00
1861.	CR.
To paid Volunteers' orders, as per book, from Sept. 18th, 1861, to Feb. 25th 1862,	\$642 45
Feb. 27, Cash in hands of Treasurer,	157 55
	<hr/>
	\$800 00

Respectfully,

D. STANLEY, *Treasurer.*

TOWN WARRANT.

STATE OF MAINE.

KENNEBEC, SS.—*To John E. Brainerd, Esq., one of the Constables of the Town of Winthrop.* GREETING.

In the name of the State of Maine, you are required to notify and warn the inhabitants of said Winthrop, qualified by law to vote in town affairs, to assemble at the Town Hall, on Monday the 10th day of March next, at one-half past nine of the clock in the forenoon, to act on the following Articles, viz :

ART. 1. To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting.

ART. 2. To choose all necessary Town Officers for the ensuing year.

ART. 3. To grant a sum of money for the support of schools the year ensuing.

ART. 4. To grant a sum of money for the support of the Poor in town, and to defray other necessary town charges for the year ensuing.

ART. 5. To grant a sum of money for the repair of Highways in town the coming year, and to determine in what manner the money shall be paid and expended, and if paid in labor, to determine the price thereof.

ART. 6. To see what measures the town will adopt to break out the roads in town the winter ensuing.

ART. 7. To see if the town will vote to grant a sum of money to discharge the present indebtedness of the town or any portion thereof.

ART. 8. To see what measures the town will vote to adopt for the support of the families of the volunteer soldiers who have a legal settlement in town, and to see what provision it will make, if any, in aid of those which may reside in town, but have no legal settlement here.

ART. 9. To see if the town will make a new apportionment of the town into Highway Districts, or make any alterations in the Districts as they now exist or act anything thereon.

ART. 10. To see if the town will vote to reconsider the vote passed March 30th, 1846, whereby Sylvester King, Amasa King, Charles Foss, with their polls and estates, were connected or united with School District No. 3 in Monmouth, and annex or unite said territory with all the polls thereon, to School District No. 5 in Winthrop, or act anything thereon.

ART. 11. To see if the town will vote to accept a road duly laid out by the Selectmen, commencing at the south-west corner of land of Mrs. Hannah Whitman, thence running northerly by land of the said Whitman and land of S. G. Chandler to land of William Beals.

ART. 12. To see if the town will vote to discontinue the road beginning near the house of Samuel B. Shaw, running easterly to land of Ebenezer Marrow, near house formerly owned by Milton Marrow.

ART. 13. To choose Committees, hear Reports of Committees, and instruct Committees.

ART. 14. To allow accounts against the town.

You will likewise give notice that the Board of Selectmen will be in session at said Town Hall, at 9 o'clock A. M., on the day of said meeting, to correct and revise the list of voters.

Hereof fail not and make due return of this Warrant, with your doings thereon, at the time and place for holding said meeting.

Given at our office, under our hands, this twenty-eighth day of February A. D. 1862.

(Signed.)	JOHN MAY,	} <i>Selectmen</i> of <i>Winthrop.</i>
	OAKES HOWARD,	
	GEORGE A. LONGFELLOW,	

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS,
IN THE
TOWN OF WINTHROP,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 10, 1862.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Your Supervisor acknowledges with gratitude the many kindnesses that you have shown him for the last fifteen years in connection with your Public Schools. While he looks back over the long list of faithful teachers with whom he has enjoyed many pleasant interviews, he finds some are missed from the catalogue of the living. They have closed their labors on earth, and gone to their reward. This is not only so with teachers, but also with scholars. Some of the very best scholars that have ever graced any school have been called to the Spirit Land. Should not the vacated places which they once filled say to us, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do with thy might." Although the departed are sadly missed, yet it becomes us to bow in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father in all His dealings.

But I am reminded by those in authority that my Report must be short, as they wish to have it printed; so I will proceed to give an account of each school as it has come under my personal observation. If the friends of any school do not find as much space devoted to them as they could

wish, they will please remember the injunction that is laid upon me—be short.

Perhaps in justice to the several districts, I ought to say that the measles and whooping-cough have been in almost every school in town, either summer or winter term. This has caused the average attendance of scholars to be much smaller than it otherwise would have been.

DISTRICT NO. 1.—G. A. LONGFELLOW, Agent.

Summer term taught by Mrs. Mary E. W. Davis, of this town. Length of school 60 days. Whole number of scholars in District, 62. Whole number attending school 16; average, 13.

Mrs. Davis is a thorough and systematic teacher. The progress of the scholars under her instruction was good. Their moral culture received attention, as well as their intellectual. May it ever be the fortune of this District to have as faithful and efficient a teacher.

Winter term of 65 days, thoroughly taught by Mr. H. M. Blake, of Monmouth. Scholars registered —; average,

Seldom it ever has it been the privilege of your Supervisor to listen to so many accurate recitations in any one school. The order was all that could be wished; the teacher prompt and energetic, and his scholars partook of the same spirit. The teacher had the confidence of parents and scholars, and their hearty co-operation. Fifteen writing-books exhibited much care and improvement.

DISTRICT NO. 2.—B. P. BRIGGS, Agent.

Whole number of scholars in District, 85. Whole number registered 45; average, 35.

Miss Delia F. Jennings, of Wayne, taught this school in summer 30 days, at the end of which she gave it up to take charge of a large school. Miss Jennings has proved herself to be a successful teacher. The school under her charge made good proficiency.

After a vacation of two weeks Miss Laura P. Mears of

Manchester commenced and taught the school 20 days. Whole number of scholars 38; average, 31.

The scholars made good progress under her instruction. In this as in the other school Miss Mears taught, she has proved herself to be a thorough teacher.

Winter term, Mr. James T. Mears of Manchester teacher. Whole number of scholars 66; average, 53. Length of school 63 days.

Mr. M. well deserves the appellation of a *good teacher*. All the recitations were good; some superior. 41 writing books were the neatest I have ever seen, and with one exception displayed the greatest improvement. Whispering has been almost banished from the school. This district has adopted the principle of getting the best of teachers irrespective of cost, and find it pays well.

DISTRICT NO. 3.—HORACE PARLIN, Agent.

Whole number of scholars in district, 69. Whole number attending summer school 41; average, 34.

Summer term of 60 days taught by Miss D. M. Sinclair, of Monmouth. This is the third summer this teacher has taught in our town—first in district No. 7, next in No. 5 and now in No. 3. In all these schools she has acquitted herself with honor and proved she has not mistaken her calling. This school made rapid progress under her direction. There appeared to be a mutual understanding betwixt the teacher and scholars. The result was a profitable school. At the close there was a social gathering of parents, friends and scholars, over whom the teacher presided with grace and elegance, and a few hours were passed with pleasure and profit.

Winter term, Mr. Charles B. Fillebrown of this town, instructor. Whole number of scholars 50; average, 40. Length of school 70 days.

This teacher was very thorough, systematic and energetic in his teaching. Some thought him to be too exacting in discipline, yet these never formed their opinions from a personal examination in the school. At the close the reci-

tations were good—reading and spelling, those important branches, had received a good share of attention.

DISTRICT NO. 4, VILLAGE.

The schools are under the direction of a Committee, and your Supervisor has not considered them under his supervision. I have learned that they have had faithful teachers, and good schools for the past year.

DISTRICT NO. 5.—LEONARD COBB, Agent.

Whole number of scholars in District, 73. Whole number attending summer school, 47; average, 37.

Summer term of 60 days was taught by Miss Laura P. Mears, of Manchester. Miss Mears is an accomplished and faithful teacher, never willing to have a lesson passed without being thoroughly learned. The recitations at the close, proved that the scholars had appreciated the efforts of their teacher. Sixteen writing books showed the most improvement in that branch of learning that I have ever found in any of our schools.

Mr. G. W. Walton of Wayne, was the successful teacher of the winter term of 60 days. This teacher has had much experience in teaching, and the thorough manner in which every recitation was recited, proved his faithfulness with this school. The scholars did their part nobly, and I think this school deserves the appellation of being the best in town.

Whole number attending school, 45; average, 40.

DISTRICT NO. 6.—SEWALL B. PAGE, Agent.

Whole number of scholars in District, 22. Whole number of scholars in spring term, 20; average, 17.

This school of 55 days was taught by Miss Lucilla M. Page, of this town. This was the teacher's first effort at teaching. With experience Miss Page will make a systematic and thorough teacher. Her pupils made good progress. This is a small backward school, yet the parents manifest a laudable interest in its welfare.

Fall term of 45 days was taught by the same teacher.

Whole number of scholars, 22 ; average, 21. Progress made by scholars good.

DISTRICT NO. 7.—JAMES SEDGLEY, JR., Agent.

Whole number of scholars in district, 31. Whole number attending summer school, 23 ; average 16.

This school was commenced by Miss Jacobs, of this town, a young and inexperienced teacher. Near the middle of the third week, the agent advised the teacher to leave, which she did. Miss Angie B. Bourn, of Readfield, took the school and continued it 60 days with much profit.

Winter term was commenced by Mr. — Hanscom of Monmouth, and bid fair to be a good school. At the end of the — week, he was taken sick and obliged to give up the school. It is now under the charge of Mr. Daniel C. Robbins, of this town, and is doing well.

DISTRICT NO. 8.—JOHN K. LOWELL, Agent.

Whole number of scholars in District, 32. Whole number attending summer school, 14 ; average, 10.

This school was taught by Miss Abby M. Lowell, of this town, 45 days. The order was good, the scholars quiet. A little more energy on the part of the teacher would have been a benefit to the school. As it was, the scholars learned many useful things.

Winter term of 65 days, was taught by Mr. Benj. F. Berry, of Wayne. Whole number of scholars 22 ; average attendance, 13. This was the teacher's first attempt at teaching, and his success was very good. This is a backward school, and needs much care. The great diversity of reading books, (some that have never been recommended by any Committee or Supervisor of this town,) in this school, is a great hindrance to its progress. There being seven classes where there should be but two or three at the extent. I am aware that the law places the matter within the reach of your Supervisor. But the burden of getting new books would fall on those least able to bear it.

DISTRICT NO. 9.—Maj. G. A. BENSON, Agent.

Whole number of scholars in District, 52.

Miss A. Mellie Fuller, of this town, taught the summer term of this school 60 days. Whole number of scholars, 26; average attendance, 17.

Miss Fuller succeeded admirably with this school. The clear and distinct manner in which her pupils read and recited their various lessons, gave conclusive proof that her labors had been duly appreciated. The order was excellent. Whispering, that bane of our public schools, had been almost entirely dispensed with, and entirely so by the larger portion of the scholars.

Winter term of 50 days, was faithfully and successfully taught by Mr. Roscoe Sanderson, of Kent's Hill. The whole number of scholars, 37; average attendance, 23. In Mr. S. are combined those very essential elements of a good teacher, government, and an aptness to instruct.

DISTRICT, NO. 10.—J. N. PACKARD, Agent.

This school was taught 60 days in summer, by Miss Maria A. Cobb, of this town. It is seldom that any one manifests more interest and devotion to teaching, than did Miss Cobb in this small school. The advancement that her pupils made, must have been very gratifying to their parents.

Whole number of scholars in district, 12; number of scholars attending school, 9; average, 7.

This was the last school of this faithful teacher; for in a few short weeks after the close, she was called to that land "from whose bourn no traveler ever returns."

I have now brought the labors of the school year to a close. Whatever have been my short comings, may I not indulge the belief that you will cast the broad mantle of charity over them. Be assured that whatever errors I may have committed in regard to our schools have been of the head, and not of the heart.

Your humble servant,

DAVID CARGILL.